

## 8.3 Graphing Quadratic Functions in Standard Form

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

1) Graph:  $y = x^2 + 6x + 8$  Then state the domain and range.

Step 1: Find the vertex, AOS, and y-int.  $a=1, b=6, c=8$

Vertex:  $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-6}{2(1)} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3$

Domain:  $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

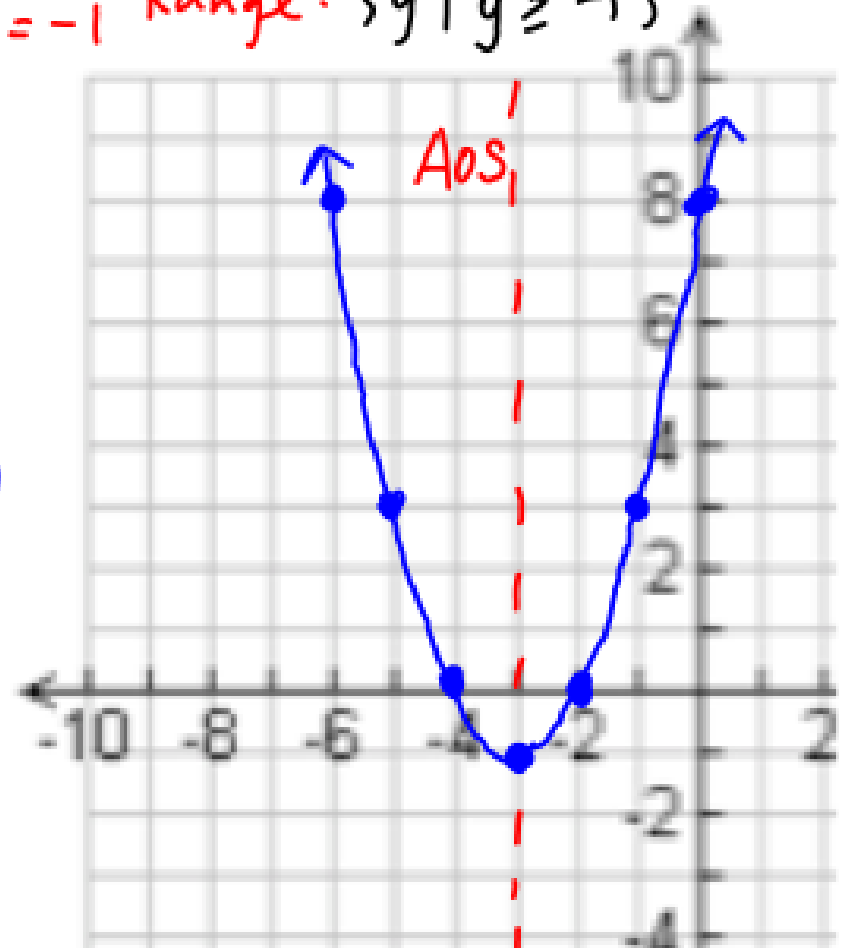
$(-3, -1)$   $y = (-3)^2 + 6(-3) + 8 = 9 - 18 + 8 = -9 + 8 = -1$  Range:  $\{y \mid y \geq -1\}$

AOS:  $x = -3$ ; y-int:  $(0, 8)$

Step 2: Create a table: (two number from the right of the x-vertex)

x	y
-2	$(-2)^2 + 6(-2) + 8 = 4 - 12 + 8 = -8 + 8 = 0$
-1	$(-1)^2 + 6(-1) + 8 = 1 - 6 + 8 = -5 + 8 = 3$

Step 3: Graph AOS, plot the vertex, y-int., all the points, and use the AOS to find the corresponding points.



2) Graph:  $y - 4x = x^2 - 12$ , then state the domain and range.

Step 1: Find the vertex, AOF, and y-int.

$$y = x^2 + 4x - 12; a=1, b=4, c=-12$$

$$\text{Vertex: } x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

$$(-2, -16) \quad y = (-2)^2 + 4(-2) - 12$$

$$= 4 - 8 - 12 = -4 - 12 = -16$$

Always put the equation into the standard form:  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\text{AoS: } x = -2$$

$$\text{Domain: } \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

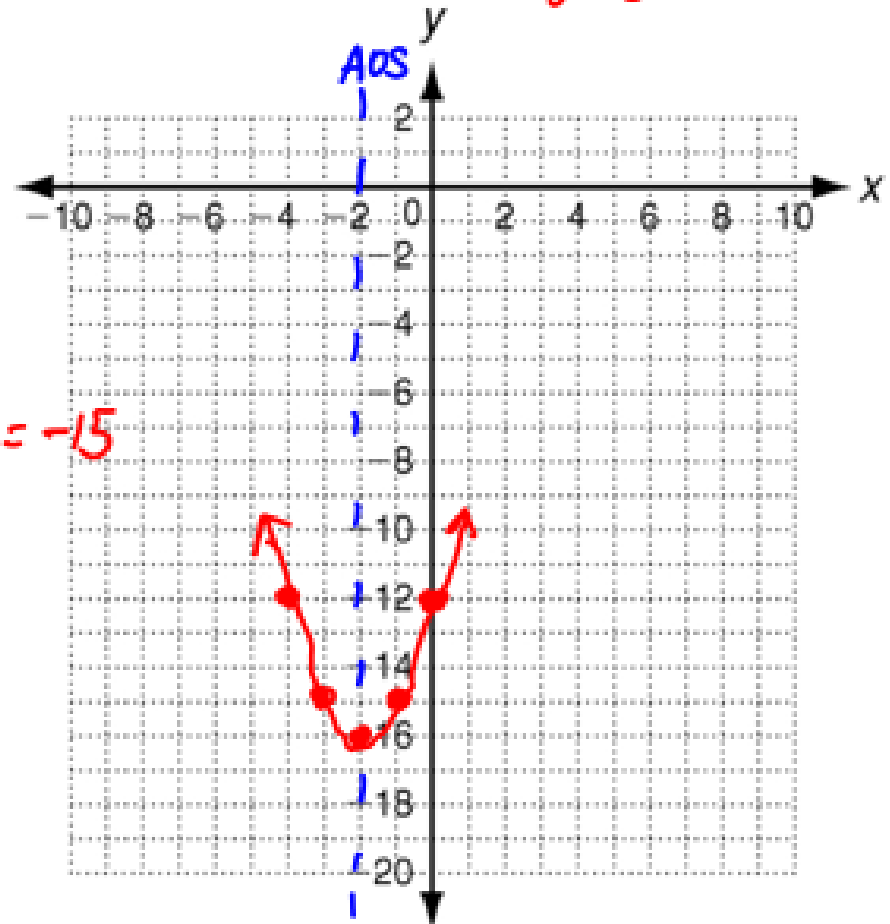
$$\text{y-int: } (0, -12)$$

$$\text{Range: } \{y \mid y \geq -16\}$$

Step 2: Create a table: (two number from the right of the x-vertex)

x	y
-1	$(-1)^2 + 4(-1) - 12 = 1 - 4 - 12 = -3 - 12 = -15$
0	-12

Step 3: Graph AOF, plot the vertex, y-int., all the points, and use the AOF to find the corresponding points.



3) Graph:  $y = 2x^2 + 4x - 3$ , then state the domain and range.

Vertex:  $a = 2, b = 4, c = -3$

$$(-1, -5) \quad x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(2)} = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$$

$$y = 2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) - 3 = 2 - 4 - 3 = -5$$

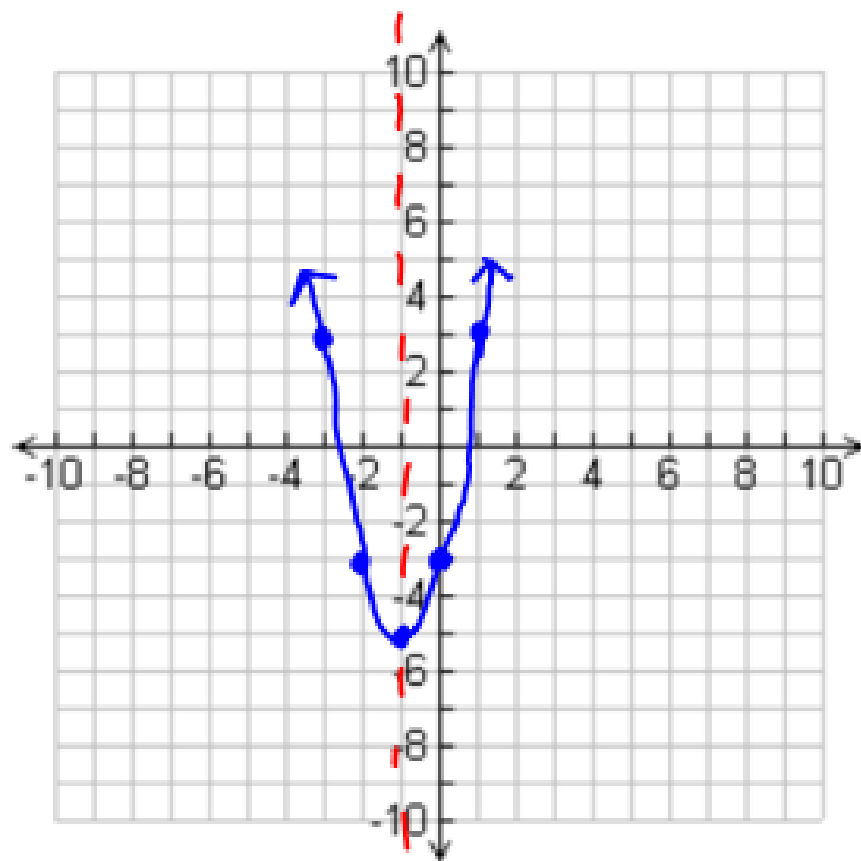
Axis:  $x = -1$

y-int:  $(0, -3)$

Domain:  $\{x | x \in \mathbb{R}\}$  Range:  $\{y | y \geq -5\}$

table:

x	y
0	-3
1	$2(1)^2 + 4(1) - 3 = 3$



4) Graph:  $y = -2x^2 - 8x + 1$ , then state the domain and range.

$$a = -2, b = -8, c = 1$$

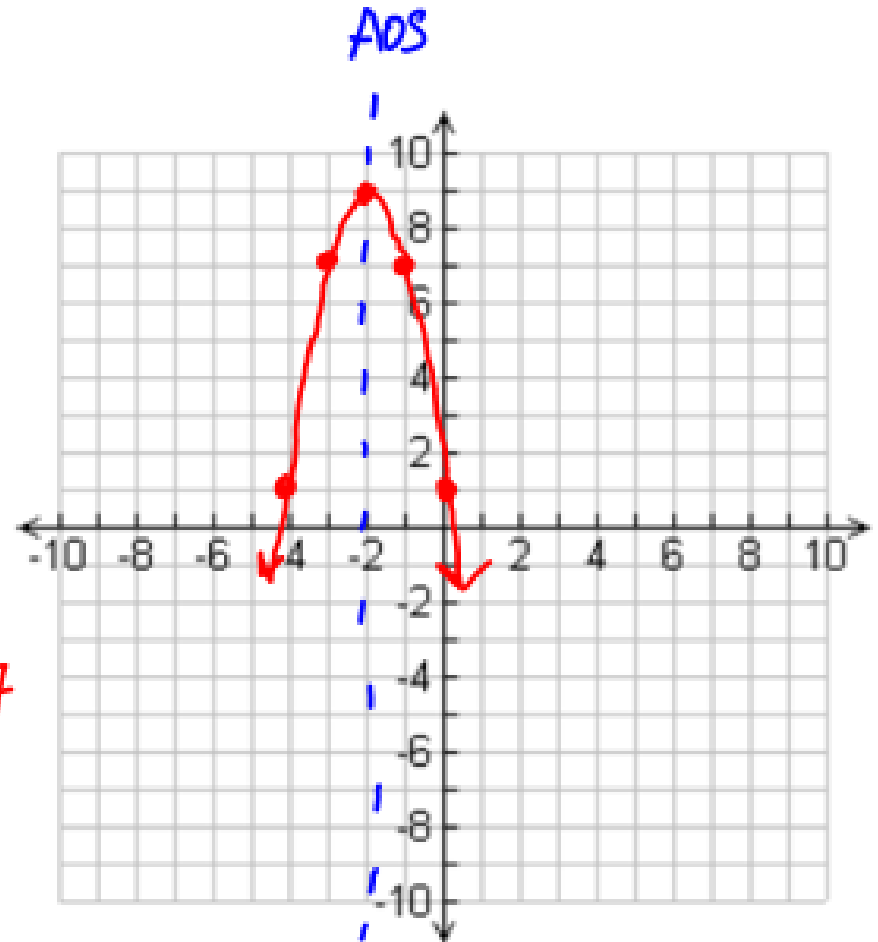
$$\text{Vertex: } x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{8}{2(-2)} = \frac{8}{-4} = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-2, 9) \quad y &= -2(-2)^2 - 8(-2) + 1 \\ &= -8 + 16 + 1 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Aos: } x = -2 \quad ; \quad \text{y-int: } (0, 1)$$

$$\text{Domain: } \{x | x \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad ; \quad \text{Range: } \{y | y \leq 9\}$$

x	y
-1	$-2(-1)^2 - 8(-1) + 1 = -2 + 8 + 1 = 7$
0	1



5) Graph:  $y = 2x^2 + 4x - 2$ , then state the domain and range.

$$a = 2 \quad ; \quad b = 4 \quad ; \quad c = -2$$

$$\text{Vertex: } x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2(2)} = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$$

$$\text{Vertex: } (-1, -4)$$

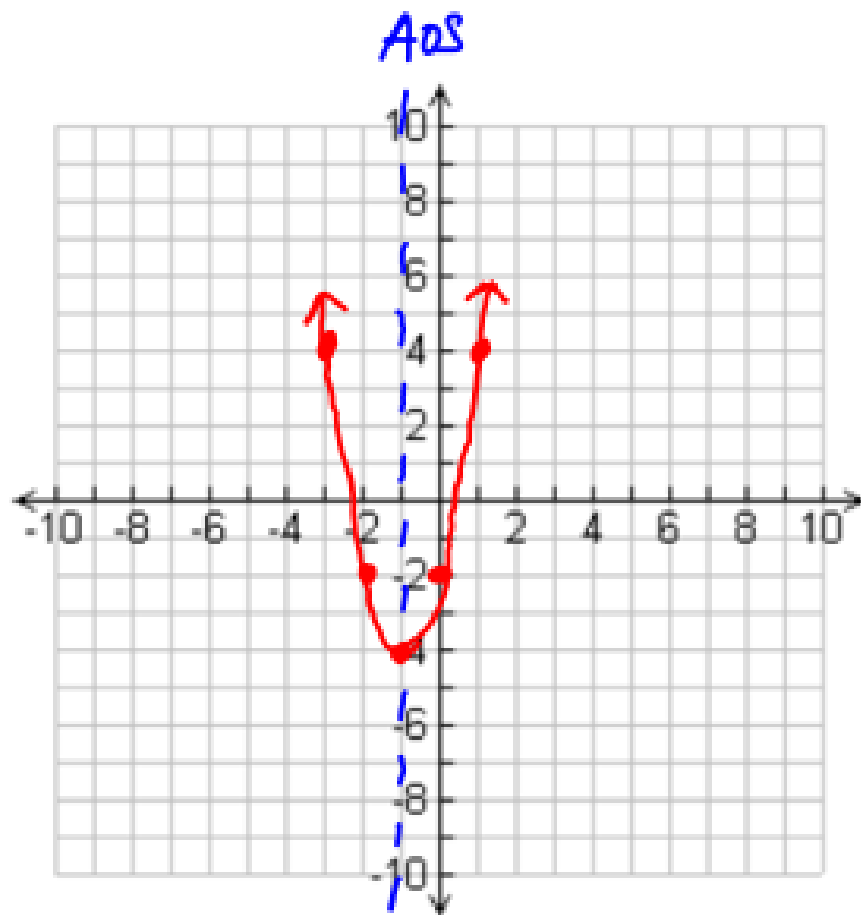
$$y = 2(-1)^2 + 4(-1) - 2 = 2 - 4 - 2 = -4$$

$$\text{AoS: } x = -1 \quad \text{y-int: } (0, -2)$$

$$\text{Domain: } \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad \text{Range: } \{y \mid y \geq -4\}$$

Table:

x	y
0	-2
1	$2(1)^2 + 4(1) - 2$ $= 2 + 4 - 2 = 4$



6) Graph:  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + 3$ , then state the domain and range.

$$a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 2, c = 3$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-2}{2(-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{-2}{-1} = 2$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}(2)^2 + 2(2) + 3$$

$$= -2 + 4 + 3 = 5$$

Vertex:  $(2, 5)$

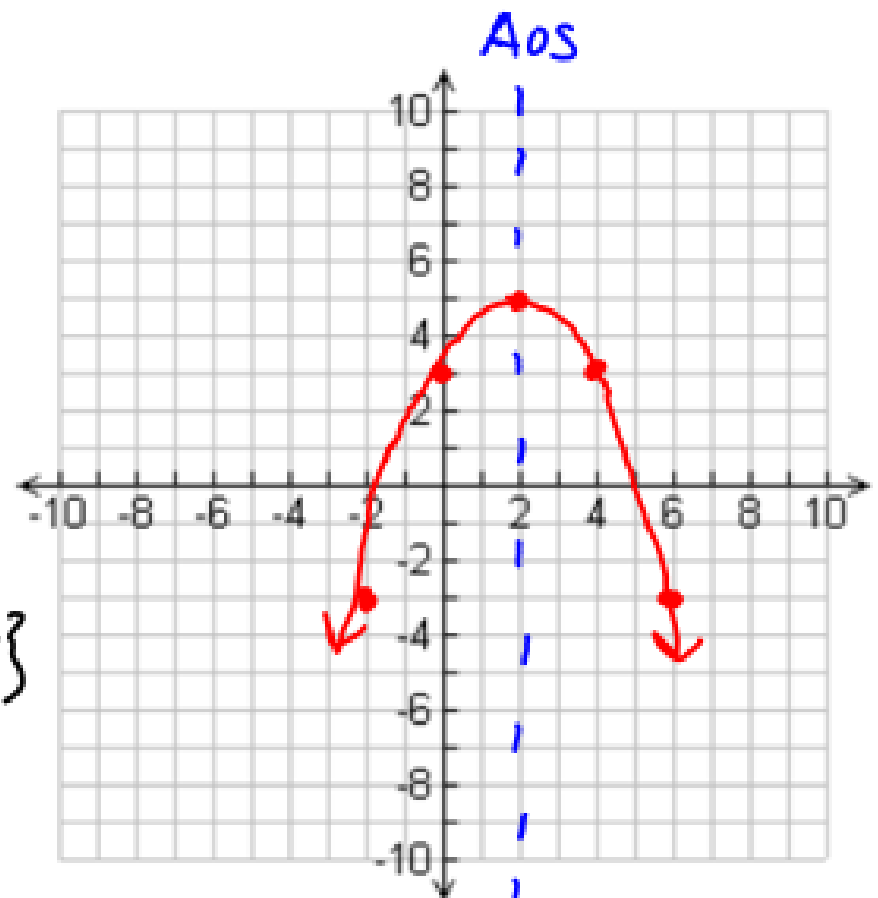
AoS:  $x = 2$ , y-int:  $(0, 3)$

Domain:  $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ ; Range:  $\{y \mid y \leq 5\}$

x	y
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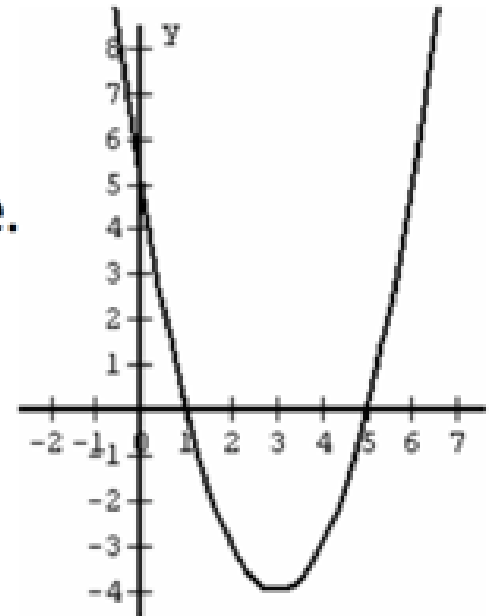
4	$-\frac{1}{2}(4)^2 + 2(4) + 3 = -8 + 8 + 3 = 3$
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6	$-\frac{1}{2}(6)^2 + 2(6) + 3 = -18 + 12 + 3 = -3$
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## 8.1 – 8.2 Review HW

1) Find the vertex, zeros, y-int, AOS, max/min, domain and range of the graph on the right.



2) Graph  $y = 2x^2 - 2$ . Then state the domain and range.

$$a = 2, b = 0$$

3) Order the following from the widest to narrowest.

$$y = 2x^2, y = -4x^2, y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

4) Find the vertex, AOS, and y-int of  $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 5$ .

5) What is the shape of the quadratic function graph called? How to tell a quadratic functions? How to tell whether the graph is open upward or downward? What's the domain of a quadratic function? How to find the max or min value.

(y-value of the vertex)